

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 34

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sta., Regina

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, Will visit Moose Jaw February 17th, 26th and 27th.

Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDougall, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, — MOOSE JAW.

CHRISTMAS '96

I am just receiving my X'mas stock of . . .

Pears, Apples, Grapes, Figs

Also Pure Canadian Honey at 15 cts. per lb.

CANDIES —

Our stock of Christmas Candies is complete as usual.

Tobacco and Cigars Constantly on Hand.

Thos. Healey, Call and Examine Goods.

Octavius Field,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Business For Sale.

All outstanding accounts must be settled at once.

BY RAIL, Ocean LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

: NOW :  
IN STOCK

A Large Assortment of High Grade American Watches..

Vanguard, . . . 21 Jewell  
Crescent St., . . . 17 Jewell  
Appleton Tracy & Co., 17 Jewell  
B. W. Raymond, . . 17 Jewell  
C. P. R. Special, . . 17 Jewell

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. U. MUNNS.

Aberdeen House

• • •

UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town

• • •

D. D. MacLEOD.

SPOT CASH PRICES.

We are now putting in a full stock of lumber, lath, shingles, windows and doors, mouldings, fence posts, hardwood, in fact everything in the wood line required for house and contract building. Wood cut or in cord lengths; all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices for cash only.

Boards, any dimensions in lots of 500 feet and upwards, \$18.00 per M. 50 cts. extra for delivering around town; \$2.00 per M. extra for less than 500 ft. lots. Siding, flooring and ceiling, \$25.00. Special prices given on car lots. We also have in stock chop and wheat meal.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—Platform scale for sale cheap.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoam

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,

MAIN ST. Next Door to Healey's

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

MOTHERS.



Have your children ever been kept waiting when you sent them to the store for something you required immediately, and caused you to be late with the dinner, which made your husband cranky for a week afterwards? If so here is your chance to never have it occur again. Adopt the Cash System and buy your groceries from J. A. HEALEY & CO. Send your children with the order if you cannot come yourself, and if you are afraid to send the money with the children, pay our delivery man when you receive the goods, which will not be a week after the order is left. Kindly give us a trial and we are convinced you are ours.

We also wish to ask if you will require anything in the shape of granite ware, tinware, or wall paper. If you do we can save you money. Our goods are all going to be sold for cash only—not 30 days, but SPOT CASH. We do this because we know it is the only satisfactory way of doing business. We are not selfish in this particular; we are rather the opposite. We give you the advantage by selling you good goods cheaper than any one else can sell them.

We again ask you to kindly give us a trial, and be convinced. Our teas, coffees and spices are going to be leaders. They have all been purchased from reliable people who make a specialty of these lines; our extracts the same—are the very best. We have many other lines that we will not mention just now. Call and see us, we will be pleased to have you look over our stock, and best of all comes last: we know we can save you money and that is what every body is looking for. We thank you very heartily in anticipation of your future patronage.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Healey & Co.

N.B.—Don't miss the place, Chalmers' old stand. Will be opened up in a few days. Look out for handbills.

BICYCLES

Do not buy until you have seen the latest improved and best wheel on the market.

Manufactured by the Willard Vale Manufacturing Company.

Three Grades: "Perfect," "Garden City," "Dominion."—Ladies' and Gentlemen's.

Special cash inducements; liberal terms for "time" purchasers.

J. A. CREAGH,  
Sole Agent, Moose Jaw.

Roche : Percee

: COAL :

The Cheapest and Best Fuel on the Market.

\$4.00 (per ton) \$4.00

We are now prepared to supply this fuel at following prices:

At Car . . . . . \$4.00

Delivered . . . . . \$4.25

This year the coal is a better quality than last year.

A trial is solicited. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

McDONALD & RIDDELL

## COMMUNICATIONS.

[The TIMES does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by correspondents. Communications written on both sides of the paper are promptly committed to the waste basket. The name of the correspondent must in all cases accompany the letter, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.]

### A Lenten Pastoral Letter.

DEAR PARISHIONERS AND FRIENDS,—

Ash Wednesday, March 3rd, is the first day of Lent. The word "Lent" is an old Saxon word meaning "spring," from the time of year in which the Lenten or spring fast is kept. Its observance is nearly as old as the Christian religion. I have rejoiced to see large numbers of you keep this most solemn season, and I write this letter in the hope of inducing many who have not kept it at all in other years, to do so this year, and many who have only kept it imperfectly to try to keep it more strictly than before. If you ask what is the purpose of Lent or why should I keep it, the Bible and the church in all ages answer: In order to give more serious attention to the spiritual life of your soul. Jesus the Son of God has shewn to us what the life of a child of God should be, and this is what it is, "that denying ungodly and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously and godly in this present world." Let us take this Divine pattern as our Lenten model and carefully compare our lives with it and then strive hard to attain unto it.

I. Live soberly. This does not only mean that we are to keep from the deadly sin of drunkenness—it does mean that, but it comprehends much more. The word signifies "self-control" or "self-mastery." Jesus has shown us a life free from all slavery to appetite, passion or evil desire, and He calls us in this Lenten fast to share in His freedom. Slaves of bodily appetite, He calls you to shake yourself free by manly self-denial. Fasting is the first Lenten duty. "The forty days of Lent are days of fasting or abstinence," says your book of Common Prayer. All Christians are bound by the baptismal rule to walk in newness of life and to recognize the duty of obedience to this rule of the Holy Catholic Church throughout the world. Fasting is doing without food for a time. Those who work hard in this cold country can do little of this. But fasting comprehends abstinence from luxuries and pleasures of all kinds,—not food only; it is God's way of giving us victory over the flesh and the world. John Wesley wrote one year before his death, "The man that never fasts is no more on the way to heaven than the man that never prays." "Fasting," says good Bishop Wilson, "is necessary to bring our hearts to a penitent, holy and devout temper." St. Paul was in fasting often. Our blessed Lord fasted forty days in the wilderness, and He expects His followers to fast as well as to give and pray. See the Sermon on the Mount. Fasting means that we are not to join dancing assemblies or parties in Lent, not to go to balls or theatres, it means that luxurious eating, drinking or smoking is to be put away, to abstain from the looking glass and all unnecessary adornment, from the novel and foolish stories; to give more of our time and energy to God and more care to the life of our soul. These are things to aim at, but aims without rules are like trying to fly without wings, therefore, make some simple and definite rule for yourself. Under the head of "Fasting" resolve:—To abstain from extraordinary amusement during Lent; from visits of pleasure and profitless conversation; to abstain from some luxury; to dress plainly; to mark Fridays as special days of abstinence, and especially Good Friday, the Lord's death day, as a solemn fast. Sunday is not a fasting day.

2. Live justly. This means not only that I must pay my debts and avoid cheating in my trade and taking things great or small that are not mine, but Jesus has shewn us that it is a life full of generous impulses to all mankind—to do to all men as I would they should do unto me, to love others as I love myself. It means in short that I am to observe that other great Lenten duty of almsgiving. The old time honored rule of the Bible and the Apostolic church, and I am glad to believe, of an increasing number of other earnest Christian people, now is that everyone should give away one tenth of their income. How prosperous would the church of God be, how comforted the poor and needy and how blessed by God you who gave it, if this were done by all. Anything else is in God's sight living unjustly. Famine and plague overrunning so many thousands of our fellow subjects in India; persecution

death, shameful outrage and awful distress inflicted on so many of our fellow Christians—martyrs in Armenia; blighted hopes and ruined prospects of some of our own friends—farmers in this district; starvation and hunger in large cities: all these are God's call to His children to lay bare the root of selfishness within them and let it die, and use almsgiving to strike at the root of selfishness in human nature and cut it down. But you give alone too of the highest kind when you minister to impoverished souls, helping them from their state of banishment from God back in His light and favor. Lent should see you with your hand in the hand of some weak failing or fallen one, or some young and tempted one who cannot stand alone, bringing them back to God through the ministrations of His church in Sunday and week day services. Of course at a time like Lent we shall have more to give because we shall not spend so much upon ourselves. Therefore this Lent should see both church and distress funds amply replenished and your hearts amply enriched by the grace and love of God through almsgiving. Under this head resolve:—Not to speak one unkind word of any person or to any person; to do every act of neighborly kindness that lies in your power; to be reconciled to an enemy; to submit our will to a superior and to pay all our just debts; to give to God through His church and His poor.

3. To live Godly is to do your whole duty as His creature, and now in Christ Jesus as His child to love Him, to pray, to worship, to honor His holy name and word. Here is the third Lenten duty—Prayer. Here is the main-spring of spiritual life. Prayer includes all the means by which the soul draws nigh to God; this is the true meaning of a Godly life. Resolve then this Lent to rise half an hour earlier every morning and spend the time in prayer and reading your Bible, prayer book or some devotional book, such as the "Imitation of Christ" or "The Christian Year," beginning each day with Psalm 130, "Out of the Deep," on your knees, and before you go to rest at night say Psalm 51, "Have Mercy," etc. Attend every public service in church (they are not too many in number) both week days and Sundays, Sunday mornings as well as Sunday evenings. You once perhaps were a communicant and are not now. I do beseech you to prepare this Lent and be ready by Easter Day. Praying that God will richly bless our Lent fast and so enable us to celebrate our Easter feast with greatness of heart, I remain,

Your faithful friend and pastor,  
W. WATSON.

Quinquagesima, 1897.

### Police Court.

Before Police Magistrate Seymour Green on Wednesday, Mr. J. H. Kern was charged by License Inspector Thos. Aspin, with selling intoxicating liquor to Nelson Brown, a boy under 18 years of age. Three witnesses appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Kern gave evidence in his own behalf. The evidence went to show that a number of men had been treating each other, and as the treats were passed around, it was suggested that Brown, who was there on a private errand, should also be treated. Some suggested whiskey, but Mr. Kern gave him two small drinks of port wine, which he had purchased as a non-intoxicating liquor. After hearing the evidence the Inspector did not press for a conviction, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

### C.P.R. Cold Storage.

The C.P.R. company have under consideration the erection of a cold storage warehouse in Winnipeg in connection with their freight service. The structure will be of large dimensions and capable of holding an immense quantity of products. Gen. Sept. Whyte consulted Prof. Robertson last week and discussed the plan prepared, as also the best material for construction. The building will be erected with a view to increase the traffic, and will have a capacity of storing at least twelve carloads of produce. The location of the warehouse has not yet been decided, the desire of the authorities being to select a site that will afford the easiest access for transhipment of freight reaching the city from points on the branch lines. Work will be commenced early in the season, and it is possible the cold storage adjunct will be ready for the coming summer.

YOUNG'S GUIDE

### The India Famine Fund.

Never before in the history of our country have the sympathies of Canadian people been excited to such an extent as they are at present on behalf of their fellow subjects over in India, who are now enduring all the horrors of a wide-spread famine. As is usual with Canadians, their sympathies have taken a practical form, as is manifest by the hearty response to the appeal of the Governor-General for relief.

Our readers will be interested in hearing that the fund at the office of the Montreal Star has passed the \$35,000 mark. Thirty-five thousand dollars, being for twenty days an average of seventeen hundred dollars a day, far and away the greatest fund of the kind in Canada's history. The churches and schools are doing excellent work in swelling the Star fund, many hundreds of them having forwarded subscriptions, while others are doing their share. Manitoba's fund now amounts to nearly \$20,000, and \$3500 was received at the Lieutenant-Governor's office, Regina, up to Wednesday of last week. This amount will be augmented by \$114 from Moose Jaw, besides other donations which were remitted during the week. We are pleased to publish the following list of subscribers to the Moose Jaw fund:

H. C. Gilmore	\$10.00
R. Bogue	10.00
R. Wilson	1.00
Joel Bate	5.00
J. G. Beesley	1.00
J. H. Bunnell	1.00
Fred W. Green	5.00
L. Hey	1.00
James Campbell	1.00
John E. Bennett	2.00
Jno. A. Healey	2.00
J. C. Hamilton	2.00
Seymour Green	1.00
Harold Jagger	1.00
J. A. Creagh	1.00
J. W. Robins	1.00
A. E. McCaul	1.00
H. Dorrell	2.00
A. Hitchcock	1.00
J. H. Grayson	1.00
R. Beard	1.00
Wm. Grayson	2.00
D. D. McLeod	1.00
M. J. MacLeod	1.00
J. T. Simpson	1.00
J. H. Kern	2.00
R. H. W. Holt	1.00
R. E. Doran	1.00
R. L. Slater	1.00
Rev. T. Ferrier	2.00
W. W. Bole	5.00
G. M. Annable	2.00
J. M. Simington	2.00
H. Ferguson	1.00
Rev. J. C. Cameron	5.00
R. K. Thompson	2.00
John Colling	1.00
Rev. W. Watson	1.10
Mrs. West	2.00
Mrs. Williams	1.00
Moose Jaw Public School	29.40

Total . . . . . \$114.40

If there are any who wish to subscribe and have not already done so, they can leave their donation with Mayor Bogue, who will be pleased to receive further subscriptions up to Tuesday afternoon, when he will remit the sum to the North-West Accountant at Regina.

### Come Now, Try Them!

An offer every reader of THE TIMES should appreciate. This offer stands open until March 1st, and no later. The will be sent to any address in Canada (postpaid). 2 boxes of Allison's Peppermint for the small sum of 25 cents only. Weak men, women and delicate girls, who want blood in their veins, be strong and be in the best of health, should now grasp this wonderful offer in a lifetime. Let us see if you shall take advantage of this price by addressing now and at once. Allison Med. Co., Brockville, Ont.

P. S.—Remember "Dr. Allen's Peppermint" retail for 6¢ single box. Never was such an offer made by any firm in Canada as this one. SEND NOW.

### The Carnival.

Very scene was that witnessed by a large number of spectators at the skating rink on Wednesday evening, when nearly seventy masqueraders attired in many varied costumes provided amusement for the onlookers. The carnival was undoubtedly the most successful ever held in Moose Jaw and the funds of the club will be considerably enhanced by the proceeds. Meadore Hole, Mitchell and White awarded the prizes to the ladies; and Messrs. Wm. Holmes, S. Armstrong and C. F. Smith judged the gentlemen's events. The following are those who won the prizes—

Ladies, 1st prize—Miss Maggie Matheson, Mother Shipton.  
Girls, 1st prize—Lulu Glenn, Russian Dancer.  
Gents, 1st prize—Ed. Manley, Roman Gladiator.

Boys, 1st prize—Ben Ostrander, Negro Giant.

1 mile race—Wm. Rollo, Sr.

Boys race—Wm. Rollo, Jr.

Time and space prevents our publishing the lengthy list of costumes this week.





# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 5c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each. All insertion advertisements, such as Lawyer's Mortgages, &c., personal announcements and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid newspaper measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

## The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

### ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

Remember you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of dishes, digging ditches, editing a newspaper or ringing an auction bell, you must work. If you will look around you will see that the men who are the most able to live the rest of their days without work are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with overwork. It is seldom done on the sunny side of thirty. They die sometimes, but it is because they quit work at 9 p.m. and don't get home until 2 a.m. It is the wasted interval of dissipation that does the harm. The work gives you an appetite for your meal; it lends solidity to your slumber; it gives you a perfect and grateful appreciation of a holiday. There are men who do not work, but the world is not proud of them. It does not know their names even; it simply speaks of them as "Old So and so's boys." Nobody cares for them; the great busy world does not know that they are there. So find out what you want to be and do and take off your coat and go at it. The busier you are the less harm you will be apt to get into, sweeter will be your sleep, brighter and happier your holiday, and better satisfied will the world be with you.—Bob Burdette.

### ELECTING THE PRESIDENT.

The vote of the American people was taken in November last, but only a few days ago was Mr. McKinley finally elected President of the United States, so fearfully and wonderfully complicated is the process by which it is done. The last stage was to count the electoral vote in joint session of the two houses of Congress, and officially to declare the result of the election through the mouth of the presiding officer, the reigning Vice President. It will be interesting to many readers to know that at the last stage it was possible to prevent an election, and not only possible, but at one time seemed eminent. A member of congress from South Carolina had threatened to challenge the vote of his State, on the ground that it was not an expression of the will of the people. He was dissuaded from taking this course, but it was his right if he chose to exercise it. Had he done so the joint session would immediately have been dissolved, and inquiry made according to parliamentary practice to ascertain what foundation there was for the objection raised. This would necessarily have consumed much time, as the matter involved grave constitutional questions and there was danger that the count could not have been resumed before the expiration of the present congress, two weeks hence. If that had been the result, Mr. McKinley, although elected by the people, would not have been the next President. Failing the official count in joint session there is no election and the Presidency goes to the premier member of the Cabinet, in this case Mr. Olney.

There may not have been at any time any real danger of so fatal an interruption; but it was possible, and being possible it offers to us simple Canadians a most singular commentary on the boasted simplicity of republican institutions. That it did not occur in this case was owing to the

compliance of the South Carolina member, who had all the consequences represented to him and to avoid them consented to waive his objection. It has been learned later that the objections was not intended to be merely factious, as the member has since moved for a special committee to enquire into all the matters complained of. We thus see Mr. McKinley had a narrow escape, and so had the simplicity of the republican institutions.

### TO EXPORT FRESH MEATS.

(From The Commercial.)

It seems quite probable that during the coming year a large slaughtering and shipping business in dressed meats will be established in Winnipeg. Prof. Robertson some time ago outlined a plan for the establishment of an export trade in dressed meats. His plan is to establish cold storage and slaughtering establishments at two or three points, including Montreal, Winnipeg, and probably a point in the western range country. Retail shops would be opened in Great Britain, in order to introduce the sale of Canadian fresh meats. Prof. Robertson's plan was outlined fully in the *Commercial* some time ago. Recently it was reported that the Government had decided to put this plan into force during the present year. It is now announced that the live stock exporting firm of Gordon & Ironside contemplate going into the dressed meat export trade. This firm has done a large business for years in exporting live stock from Manitoba and the Territories, and during late years they have been the largest exporters of live stock in Canada. They are no doubt thoroughly familiar with the live stock trade in all its branches, and they have accordingly gained much experience which will be useful to them in entering the dressed meat trade.

The establishment of a dressed meat export trade should prove a great thing for Manitoba and the Territories. The *Commercial* has for years advocated the shipment of dressed meats in preference to exporting live stock, and this journal has long been of the opinion that sooner or later the dressed meat trade would to a considerable extent at least supplant the export live stock trade. The expense of exporting live stock is very great, besides which there is the heavy shrinkage in the condition of the cattle in shipping long distances. There is also the humanitarian view of the matter. Some have gone so far as to advocate the total prohibition of the live stock export trade, on account of the unavoidable hardships the animals are obliged to suffer. The difficulties in shipping our western range cattle increased by their wild nature. These wild cattle fail in condition more rapidly in confinement than domestic cattle.

It is a big enterprise to undertake to establish this trade. It means the construction of an extensive and costly cold storage and slaughtering plant and the construction of refrigerator cars, especially designed for the business. To meet the requirements of the trade, we would require an establishment at Winnipeg capable of handling about 1,000 head of cattle each week. There will be, no doubt, considerable risk in undertaking an enterprise of such magnitude, requiring such a large outlay of capital, and though it may prove unprofitable at the outset, we believe that eventually the advantages of exporting dressed meats, instead of live stock, will be fully demonstrated.

Already quite an important pork packing industry has been built up at Winnipeg, and it has proved of great advantage to the farmers of this country, providing them with a ready home market for their hogs. Since the establishment of this industry, the farmers have been giving more attention to the rearing of hogs, and this has been a source of great profit to them. The establishment here of a slaughtering and export business in fresh meats, would be a further encouragement to the farmers to go more extensively into mixed farming, and this it is generally admitted would be greatly to their benefit.

Other industries would follow on the establishment of a large slaughtering business here. The large quantities of hides made available should encourage the establishment of a tannery, and this in turn would provide the raw material for shoe and leather working

# R. BOGUE



A Car of Souris Flour at Right Prices.

## - STOVES -

New Stock of Silver Plated Goods.

Skates! Skates!

# R. BOGUE

establishments. The canning of meats, the manufacture of glue, fertilizers, etc., would also perhaps be made profitable by the abundant supply of raw material for such industries. Altogether the outlook for the future prosperity of this country is materially brightened by the prospect of securing the early establishment of this fresh meat export trade, and it is to be hoped that our expectations in this matter will be fully realized.

Christmas trees were unknown in England until the reign of Queen Victoria. After the present Prince of Wales had become three or four years old, Prince Albert ornamented a Christmas tree for the amusement of the infant Prince. The idea pleased the people, and as Christmas trees were every year made a feature of the Court celebration, the fashion soon spread among the English.

In North Ontario the election of the Liberal candidate was largely effected by Roman Catholic votes, and of these the friends of the present administration and the people of Canada have a right to be proud. It proves that, though the magnates of the Church would like to interfere in secular affairs and dominate the Government, the laity of the historic church proposes to act as citizens and as politically seems unto them best.—*Toronto Star*.

Farming, for February, is so largely devoted to the dairy interests that it is called the "Special Dairy number."

It contains essays on all subjects relating to this great industry, from the rearing and training of the calf to the manufacturing and marketing of the product of the dairy. Every article is written by an expert and carries authority with it. Farming makes a handsome book, magazine size, and only costs \$1 a year. The current number is worth that to any one who makes even a small quantity of butter or cheese.

The City of Winnipeg is suffering from pauper immigration and will make a protest to the Dominion Government. During the past year about 300 families, mostly from southern Europe, have been a charge on the city. This is an instructive illustration of the mischievous results of past methods. The indiscriminate importation of people unsuitable for farm life in the prairie Provinces has burdened the cities with the support of the incapable. Had such been left at home it would have been immeasurably better for them as well as for the people of Canada.

The girl who takes as much pride in learning to dust a room properly as she does in learning to draw, who broils a steak with the same nicely as she embroiders a rosebud, who makes coffee as carefully as she crochets, is the girl who will make the economical, cheery wife, loving mother, and delightful companion. It is not a crime to know how to keep house. Every girl expects to have a home of her own some day, yet the girl and her mother, when circumstances permit, act as though there were no such thing as a servantless home and food grown on bushes ready for the picking.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1897.

## Carmel.

Miss R. Hudson has returned home and is likely to remain in our midst during the summer.

Charlie thinks that Carmel people work too hard for his constitution.

Mr. R. Moore thinks it rather tough work pulling the sleeves out of the snow since Charlie left.

Some of our residents who have been on the sick list for the last few weeks took a trip to Moose Jaw the other day, which brought on a relapse. We hope they will soon recover again.

How is the silverware coming up, William?

We understand the wedding bells will be ringing about the first of May. Get the old muskets loaded, boys! but don't use all the ammunition, as we expect more to follow.

Miss Ida Powell, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. L. Slater, in Moose Jaw for a short time.

Carmel is just awakening from its winter slumbers.

Quite a number of the settlers in this district are still drawing out their grain.

Mr. and Miss Heath and Miss Yates were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hudson one day last week.

## Dundurn.

Once upon a time, well not so very long ago either, there lived a very skilled driver whose name was Ben Hart, and one fine mid evening, arrayed in all his regal glory, he started with his chariot and milk white steed to visit some friends in the far distant south. He carried with him, as a present to his host, a very large plum pudding, which in our history plays a very prominent part. For what with the great softnesses he was born on his journey, he found it considerable work to keep his equilibrium and maintain possession of the pudding. In some mysterious manner the fractions steered the pudding, and not knowing any thing about plums duff nor the use thereof, he became frightened and ran away, and not for some time could the skillful manager of horse flesh control his terrified steed. When at last he did so he was minus a shaft, but nothing daunted, Ben continued on his way and without further mishap finally reached his destination. After having partaken of a hearty supper, said amongst other good things eating very liberally of the plum duff, and having spent a very pleasant evening, he suddenly thought it time to return home. Having bid good night to all his congenial friends, in a most happy frame of mind he once more started his milk white steed. But like all other good things of this world, his happiness was of short duration, and hardly had the heavy gates of the mansion closed together behind him, when the milk steed, taking care of all its greatest speed, and leaving the trail shortly the frantic animal raced up hill and down, the rarer luminecence etc. In such a race no wonder he was like the Bon Huit of old, for it would have warmed the hearts of men even in those by-gone days. But for all the grand moon light and picturesque view of the snow clad landscape, one heart had sunk very low, and it was not for some time after he had been sitting by the warm fire-side in the first neighbor's house, that he was able to say, "Ar— Archie, I—I—I had a—a—a—h—of a time with that old horse."

Mr. Jim Stevenson returned from Sackton on Monday after spending a fortnight in the city.

Quite a surprise was sprung on us the other day when a young gentleman walked in and gave us a very cordial invitation to a tally pull. We have had dances and card parties, but never before a tally pull, so of course we put in an appearance. When we arrived at Mr. Blackley's, who had been kind enough to lend us his house for the occasion, we found a great number of both young and old gathered together all bent on having as much pleasure as possible. About 8:30 the young lady from Moose Woods initiated us into the mysterious art of combining sugar and butter and reducing it to a state when everyone was able to pull it. There is a great deal of fun in pulling tally, especially when a pretty girl is on the other end, at least some seemed to think so. After the tally was over and the younger members had retired, Mr. Blackley furnished some music in his usual good hearted manner, and the stirring strains made the temptation too strong to resist, and for several hours a continual whirl of dances were enjoyed. Somewhere about midnight the good lady of the house placed before us all the most delightful delicacies in the line of cakes and tea, which even those infatuated in playing cards could no think of continuing until they had appeased their appetite.

Mr. Jas. Wilson came in on Thursday's delayed train, but was in good time to the tally pull. Glad to see you Jim! Come to the next.

The bus from the court house had an other passenger going south today.

Miss Nellie Mawson has returned home after spending a pleasant week with friends in the north end of the settlement.

## WANTED.

Young women and men, or older ones if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$60 per month and upwards, according to ability. REV. T. S. LINSCOTT, Toronto, Ont.

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MONTRÉAL.

Write for Catalogue to Geo. T. Slater & Sons, Montreal.



## CURRENT NOTES.

The British government has decided not to await at Dongola the disintegration of the Khalifa's empire from internal causes, but to push on in the early spring to Khartoum. Belief has been general that a halt would be made at Dongola for a year, as the cheaper plan of ending the Khalifa's rule, the probability being that loss of his richest province would within that time increase dissensions among the tribes and provoke a civil war. But the visit of Sir Herbert Kitchener, the commander of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, to London has doubtless convinced the government that the conditions are more favorable to a prompt advance than has been believed, and that as the money must be furnished by Great Britain in any event, it is best to push on. The Court of Appeals at Alexandria has decided that the Egyptian reserve fund cannot be used to pay expenses of the Nile expedition, and England has, accordingly, advanced to the Egyptian government the \$2,500,000 which the latter had already appropriated from that fund, for repayment into the treasury. As the reconquest of the Soudan is undertaken nominally at least in the interest of Egypt, the decision is regarded by the English as unjust, while on the part of France and Russia, which vetoed the advances from the reserve, it is a tactical blunder, since its effect will be to prolong the British occupation of Egypt. The more money Great Britain lends Egypt, the longer she will remain on the Nile, and if Egypt is not allowed to pay the bills for the reconquest of the Soudan, the country which does pay them may with good show of justice, claim to retain possession on her own account.

The upper Nile valley would make a valuable addition to the British East African possessions, and it will be remembered that Lord Salisbury when outlining British policy on the Nile a year ago, stated his object to be the destruction of the Khalifa's tyranny and the "extension of our power up to the Lakes." Moreover, he practically abandoned his insistence that the Nile campaign was wholly an Egyptian affair, intended to protect the Egyptian frontier, when he made the Indian treasury pay for the Indian troops sent to Suakin, on the ground that it was an imperial concern, for the protection of the Suez canal and Indian trade. All the facts of the situation thus combine to favor an early renewal of the campaign, rather than a long halt at Dongola; and as it may be assumed that by March the railway will be brought up to the head of the third cataract, below Dongola, stores of arms and ammunitions be accumulated and a flotilla of gunboats prepared, the expedition ought to be in Khartoum before mid-summer. Karti and Merawi, on the great eastern bend of the Nile above Dongola, are, we believe, now occupied by the Anglo-Egyptians as outposts, and little trouble should be had in taking Abu-Hamed, at the eastern crest of the bend. That done, an excellent position will be gained for the capture of Berber by an advance of gunboats supported by a land column from Duguet, opposite Merawi, and another marching from Suakin, and with Berber taken, Khartoum will be within the British grasp. The real struggle will probably be at Omdurman, the Khalifa's present capital, a little north of Khartoum, which he is already fortifying, and for the defense of which he will have from 40,000 to 50,000 men. But as many of them are disheartened by defeat and their valor weakened by debauchery, there is no reason to fear any serious resistance.

## CLEVER ANSWERS.

**Instances In Which They Won Promotions in Civil and Military Life.**

A long list might be given of men who have owed their advancement in life to a clever answer given at the right moment. An account of how two of them managed it may be appropriately given just now. One of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years was wont to recount with great glee how he once picked up the Emperor's cocked hat at a review, when the latter, without noticing that he was a private said carelessly, "Thank you, Captain." In what regiment, sir?" instantly inquired the quick-witted soldier. Napoleon perceiving his mistake, answered with a smile, "In my guards for I see you know how to be prompt." The newly made officer received his commission next morning.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Marshal Suwaroff, who, when receiving a despatch from the hands of a messenger, who had not been greatly distinguished himself on the Danube, attempted to confuse the messenger by a series of whimsical questions, but found him fully equal to the occasion. "How many fish are there in the sea?" asked Suwaroff. "All that are not caught yet," was the reply. "Two of your Excellence's forced marches?" "What would you do if you saw your men giving way in battle?" "I would tell them that there was plenty of whisky behind the enemy's line." Baffled at all points, the Marshal ended with, "What is the difference between your Colonel and myself?" "My Colonel can't make me a Lieutenant, but your Excellence has only to say the word." "I say it now," answered Suwaroff, "and a right good officer you will be."

## HIS OBSERVATION.

Did you know, said the man who was reading an article about the contraction of metals, that a clock ticks faster in winter than in summer?

No, I never noticed that about a clock. But I know a gas meter does.

The only woman who has ever asked for an office in Davy's county, Mo., is seeking a postmastership.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### FARM WORK IN WINTER.

Dairying will afford constant employment on a farm during all seasons of the year if it is properly conducted, but all farms are not dairy farms, and there is considerable lost time during the season of the year when the ground is frozen and snow obstructs operations. It is true that an enterprising farmer can find something to do every month in the year, as he can repair the tools, buildings, fences and get everything in complete order for spring work, but what the farmer most desires is to engage in some employment on the farm that will bring in cash returns. Unfortunately for the large majority of farmers, says the Philadelphia Record, they will not accept the innovations on present methods. With the staple crops—wheat, corn, oats and potatoes which are cultivated by horse power, any return to the hoe, spade or rake is not willingly done, yet the farmer will have to use the tools which enable him to derive the most from his land if he expects to compete with those who give careful attention and hand labor to crops, which not only pay well for the labor, but give a larger profit than can be secured by the usual method of farming by horse power. The use for the horse and staple crops must be grown, but if farmers can grow something else during the winter months they will gain to that extent. The gardener is simply a farmer on a small farm, who is compelled to make several crops on a limited area instead of growing one crop on a large surface. Every farmer can add gardening to his operations. During the winter the gardener forces cucumbers, lettuce, early cabbage, kale, tomatoes and even onions. Mushrooms, which require but a small space to grow, are also grown. If there is plenty of room, a large flock of sheep is turned over to women and children to keep and give good care to the gardener. The result is that there is no time lost during the winter. After spring sets in there are early crops grown in the open air, and many varieties not seen on farms, such as cauliflower, early eggplants, okra and other green crops, which are somewhat rare and are made specialties. These crops call for labor, and the work must be done with the hand tools, the cost of the labor being expensive, but that is of no consequence if the cost is returned in cash. In fact, the opportunity to sell labor is the point which tends to impress the farmer. And that which enables him to labor saves the time wasted in winter.

There is a fear of overstocking the market if all farmers should engage in gardening and fruit-growing. It is time to consider such a drawback when the occasion arises, and then let us just learn to get out of the particular line as to go into the business. Experience has shown that a large supply of any article educates the consumer to a knowledge of it and increases the demand. Fifteen years ago a New England farmer raised over a million ducklings, putting them into the market in winter. They were unknown to consumers and were styled "green ducks" but little sale being found, and they were almost given away. They were found excellent, however, by those who obtained them, and there was a demand for them the next winter. The buyer wanted them to know of the luxury of "green ducks" in winter. To-day the gentleman who was the pioneer raises 10,000 ducklings every year, and his example has been followed. Long Island sending over 150,000 to the New York market every season. When a choice article is grown in the produce market, it is known to the consumer and a demand for an article will become established if the supply exists. The farmer who desires to branch out to add something new to his line of productions, will have the same opportunities as others, and if there is anything connected with the growing of vegetables and fruits, it is only a question of time. Then he should not rest satisfied until he has made himself familiar with all the details necessary to success.

### DAIRY NOTES.

It is alleged, and with considerable acrimony, when it is questioned, that the flavor of butter and cheese is in no way connected with the food, but is due to some special germ by whose action on the fats in the milk the flavor is developed. Now, while it is impossible to deny, or to prove this statement by direct evidence, yet there are some facts, and many of them, that go to show distinctly that the food has very much to do with these special flavors of the milk products. For instance, one of these may be mentioned. Cheese makers know very well that cheddar cheese, as the product of dry feeding is known, has a very unsatisfactory flavor, and consequently is salable only at such a low price as to greatly interfere with the sale of summer or grass-made cheese. So it is equally true and well known that butter made from dry food will not have the same flavor as the butter made from the grass of which the hay might have been made. How are these facts to be explained, if it is the individuality of the cow, and not the kind of food she eats, that controls the flavor of these products of milk?

Prof. McCay in a recent article on the flavor of butter says: It also seems that the butter made from frozen cream is not good it is the excessive heat used in melting the cream that causes the difference in the flavor, and not the freezing. Again he states that it is the different degree of acidity which governs the flavor of cheese. My experience during nearly forty years in dairy work has shown that good butter cannot be made from frozen cream, however it is managed.

But cheese is made from sweet milk and never from acid milk, and in the curing, cheese becomes alkaline, and never acid. For in the curing of cheese it is the casein which decomposes and produces ammonia, to which the sharp flavor of old cheese is due. Consequently it is not in this ripening of cheese

that the cream for butter-making is a very important part of the work. But it is not the whole of it by any means, for the nature of the food is of still more importance. It would be tasking the credulity and experience of butter-makers too much to ask them to believe that whatever the food may be the ripening will cover all defects and make up all deficiencies in the butter. It would be opening the door to a ruinous carelessness in dairy work.

The ripening of cream is always and necessarily, accompanied by, and indeed is due to the production of lactic acid in it, by the decomposition of the sugar substance. It of course produces a certain amount of viscosity in the ripening cream, and this changes the appearance of the cream so perceptibly that the degree of ripeness becomes apparent to the even moderately careful observer. It gives a soft, satiny texture to the cream which is not to be mistaken for the richness of the butter. A fresh quantity added to the accumulating bulk of it, it is very easy to distinguish the progress of the ripening by this test. Over-ripening develops the butyric acid which gives the rank flavor to the butter, but if by any possibility the cream has been kept too long, the addition of fresh sweet cream to the butter will remove the excess, and avoid the undesirable effect of the oiling or too warm, keeping.

It is indispensable that the cream be kept at a even temperature all through. The even ripening then goes on in such a way that one may calculate on it, and be sure of the same results every time, while the time required for the making of the butter is short. If the cream gets too cold, and is sour, it should never be brought into a temperature higher than 70 degrees. Otherwise the heat will cause the formation of clots of the sour milk in the cream, and these will make the white specks in the churning, and it is impossible to get all these out of the butter by washing. Then too much tempering will be necessary to get rid of these by thorough mixing of them in the butter, and this injures the texture of the butter, making it greasy.

### CAUSES OF TAINTED MILK.

Dr. Gerber, the Swiss scientist, classifies the causes of tainted milk as follows:

1. Poor fodder.
2. Poor, dirty water, used not only for watering cows but also for washing cans.
3. Four air in cow stalls.
4. Uncleanliness in milking.
5. Keeping the milk too long in too warm and poorly ventilated places.
6. Neglecting to cool the milk quickly after milking.
7. Lack of cleanliness in the care of milk.
8. Poor transportation facilities.
9. Sick cows.
10. The cows being in heat.

### STATE SECRETS.

#### Punishments Inflicted for Revealing Diplomatic Secrets.

Every foreign office in Europe takes extraordinary precautions for preventing the publication of diplomatic secrets. All important despatches are written in cipher, and only three or four confidential clerks are entrusted with the keys by which these communications may be translated. The cipher code is changed once in three or four years in the British Foreign Office so as to diminish the risks of the key falling into the possession of some other foreign office. The diplomatic correspondence with the principal capitals is not sent by the ordinary mail service, but by special agents known as despatch-bearers.

With all these precautions state secrets are occasionally revealed. The most conspicuous betrayal of trust during recent years in England was the publication of the Anglo-Russian Memorandum by an evening journal, in London on the eve of the Congress of Berlin.

This important diplomatic secret was brought to light through the agency of a copyist who was employed in the room where the document was on the file. Having obtained access to it, he made a copy of it, and subsequently allowed an evening newspaper to publish a transcript of it. He was prosecuted on a charge of stealing the document but the charge was not sustained, as there was no evidence of actual theft of the manuscript. He either committed the substance of the agreement to memory, or made hurried notes of the contents upon his cuffs or on paper. There was no statute of treason by which this could be punished.

The exposure caused great annoyance both in England and Russia, because it played these two powers in the unenviable position of agreeing in advance upon the provisions and limiting the European treaty with all the Great Powers without sanction at the Congress at Berlin. The copyist could not be indicted under the law, but repetitions of his offence could be presented by a revision of the statutes.

It was done without undue delay. It is not a penal offence for any one in the employ of any of the British public service to reveal an official secret. Any one convicted of a betrayal of trust in making or giving use of secret information in the Foreign, War or Admiralty offices is liable to imprisonment at hard labor for five or ten years. Since the statute was passed it has been at least one prosecution in England for breach of confidence in the betrayal of a naval engineering design.

All other foreign offices in the principal capital are prepared to punish similar offences with great severity. On the account Prince Bismarck's recent disclosure of many of the German diplomatic have been regarded as the capital as amazing indiscretions. His example runs counter to laws enacted throughout Europe for the protection of state secrets.

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## TALK ABOUT MACHINERY.

### THE TOOLS OF TO-DAY COMPARED WITH FIFTY YEARS AGO.

What President John Fritz Said at a Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

An interesting contrast between the tools and engines with which a modern mechanic executes his work and those which are used only so long ago as the middle of the last century is a visit to the laboratory of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. Fritz was well qualified to treat such a subject for he began work in a country shop sixty years ago, and making his own way, first as a mechanic, and then as an engineer has risen to the engineering control of one of the greatest iron works in the world at Bethlehem, Pa., and has acquired the complimentary title of "Dean of the steel trade." His address was upon "The Progress in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel in America" and the relations of the Eng-

### TAXING CELIBACY.

#### Heroic Measures Proposed in a Provincial Legislature of the Argentine.

The newspapers of Salta, Argentine Republic, give the text of a curious bill recently submitted to the Provincial Legislature. The purpose of the bill is to tax bachelorhood and spinsterhood, and thus encourage marriage, with its attendant increase of population. The means are enumerated thus in the bill:

Article I. From and after the 1st of January, 1897, all single men above 20 and less than 80 years of age shall pay a monthly tax until they shall change their condition.

Article II. The classification as to age shall be based on the returns of the last census.

Article III. The tax shall be graduated as follows: For men of 20 to 30 years \$5; for men of 30 to 35, \$10; for men of 35 to 40, \$20; for men of 40 to 50, \$30; for men of 50 to 60, \$40.

Article IV. The following shall be exempt: 1. Widowers during a term of three years within which period they should contrive to secure a marriage. Widows above thirty years of age. Widows, however, who were married young and are childless, or who have only one child, shall be liable to the tax even at that age.

Article V. Single women and single men who, without legitimate aspiration for their hand, do not marry, shall be liable to a fine of \$500 in favor of the rejected suitor.

Article VI. The proceeds of the tax shall be distributed annually among fathers who can show they have at least two children living, in that one among them may be educated in the name of the province.

## THEY CAUGHT A WILD MAN.

### A STRANGE BEING WHO HAS BEEN TERRORIZING FARMERS.

Lived in Huts in the Woods and Subsisted on Game and the Results of His Men-Necces—Knows Nothing of Past Life.

The Wild Man of the Woods, has been terrifying the people about Red Creek, N.Y., for se months, has been captured. His ture was affected Thursday night. At that time efforts have been made to learn something about him and his identity, but so far they have been successful.

The Wild Man was first seen months ago near Lake Ontario. He sighted he invariably ran into the woods and was soon lost to sight. It was a hunter who first saw him in a seal spot with no residence near. After the Wild man was seen by far while at work or passing along road. Occasionally the strange creature approached the farm-houses was seen in the clearings, but on that he was observed he hu into the woods.

The country around the shore Lake Ontario is rugged and heavily wooded. Ravines cut it up and the woods offer

## A VERY PATHETIC STORY.

### MOST SUBLIME EXAMPLE OF MATERNAL DEVOTION.

Devotion of the Mother of a Convict—She Follows Him to New Caledonia and Comforts.

"Criminopolis" is a queer name for a good book; but that is the title of a work by M. Minamide on the convicts of New Caledonia, New Island, Bourail, and Noumea. The author gives a detailed and simple account of life in the penal servitude, and he brings to light a worthy candidate for the prize for virtue, or Montyon prize, as it is called. It may seem strange to think that such a prize could go to the country of the convicts, but after all there is the place where it is likely to be captured by la mere Vidrac, whose pathetic story presents perhaps one of the most sublime examples of maternal devotion on record. It is told in the following:

"A few years ago a scamp named Vidrac, living in the outskirts of Bourail, was brought to trial for murder. He was a perfect Meridional type, a good-for-nothing poser, who lived upon women, on the strength of the curl of his moustache. Well, this Vidrac was a mother, by whom he is adored. There can be no more

devoted woman than his mother.

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had just assassinated one of his fellow prisoners. The Marine Court condemned him to death, and Vidrac securely bound in his cell, was awaiting his execution. The news prostrated the unfortunate mother. She sat in a wretched corner, and after three months almost completely unconscious. Why did she not have the good fortune to die? She regained her memory, but what was she to find with it? Well, she found her son! She had saved him for the second time. He was abandoned on her account, and the doctor obtained permission to let her go to him, where she was sufficiently recovered. They brought him to her. They allowed her to see her son again, and in the hospital, in the presence of the doctor, at the foot of the bed of the poor woman, the nasal had another opportunity to act the part of a

"Since then, the phase of shocks and dramas has passed to give place to that of constant and most painful devotion. The martyrdom which the poor woman now suffers in silence perhaps more heartrending than the previous tragedies. Vidrac was condemned to die in the quarry, and he was led to the quarry, where he was confined in a cage for the last time. The convicts failed to find one and one of them, thin and stiff a handsome fellow, got permission to go out of the ranks with a platter in his hand, dragging his chain and followed by two guards. Mother Vidrac then opens her basket and takes out a little soup tureen and with a trembling hand empties it into the platter. The convicts fail to find one and one of them, thin and stiff a handsome fellow, gets permission to go out of the ranks with a platter in his hand, dragging his chain and followed by two guards. Mother Vidrac then opens her basket and takes out a little soup tureen and with a trembling hand empties it into the platter. 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## LOVE AMONG THE LOWLY.

(An Incident of London Street Life)

She was a thin slip of a girl, with pale, sallow cheeks, and a figure as fragile as the flowers she carried in her basket.

It was her eyes and her hands which marked her off from the common herd. Had these been of regulation pattern, there was nothing to distinguish her from any dozen of her companions. But her eyes, which were brown in color, were large and lustrous, and had a provoking habit of drooping the lashes when she looked at one. Whether calculated coquetry or native-born man was "fetching" few men would have pussed an expert to decide. That it was "fetching" few men would have ventured to deny. Her hand, small and well-shaped, boasted the taper fingers and fibert nails generally associated with birth and breeding.

She sold flowers in Cheapside. Her station was the steps of the Post statue; and every morning, week in and week out, as the clocks of the city were striking ten she would deposit her basket at the foot of the column and prepare for the business of the day. From ten to six she plied her wares daintily, pushing the sale with all the tact which a life's experience had taught her and all the wiles which a woman's wit could suggest. But each evening when the weary city was fast emptying, and the bells of the great cathedral was still echoing overhead, her eyes woul dweep the long length of crowded asphalt with searching glances; and as she scanned the teeming multitudes pouring westward a spot of crimson would suddenly show in the wan white cheeks and the dark brown rings would flash and kindle with a curious mystic light.

He always contrived to be in Cheapside between six and half-past. It was their custom to walk together down Queen Victoria street to Blackfriars Bridge. At this point they separated—she crossing to the Surrey side, he taking a "turn" through Fleet street and the Strand before following in the same direction. They had commenced the practice in midwinter, and now they had reached midsummer.

From afar she could distinguish his harrow among the throng of vehicles which filled the thoroughfare. When he had "doubled" the corner and got into the comparative "slack water" of the churchyard she crossed over and joined him. A nod that was almost imperceptible, answered by a smile that was bright and sunny, was all the recognition that passed between them. The girl's glance wandered involuntarily to the harrow. It was the season for cherries, and she noticed the long array of empty baskets.

"Been 'avin' a good day, Joe, ain't you?"

"Middlin' like."

"Yer yain't only one 'molly' left."

"I traps 'been givin' 'em away."

The tone was unmistakably surly.

For the next thirty yards they walked on in silence, the girl watching the man furtively, the man pushing the harrow languidly, and staring strenuously at her.

Her heart on wot I tolle yer?" he said presently, as the girl stepped off the pavement to avoid collision with a parrot boy.

The light that had lighted them died out of her eyes, the color which had come into her cheeks forsaking them, her mouth grew hard, and her eyes lost all their youth and animation.

The man continued to stare into vacancy and walk mechanically after his harrow.

"I can't do ut, Joe. I can't do ut. I can't go no rest these two nights—but I can't do it."

The words came with difficulty, and the voice palpitated, with emotion.

The man shrugged his shoulders impatiently.

"What's the good uv 'im, eh? A dollin' see lunatic. Wot's the use uv 'im arter anybody? He arter been dead years ag."

"He's me father, Joe," she murmured, reproachfully.

"He's not be? He's fun a lot for you, ain't he? Y'ort fer fun! proud we ain't didn't yet? Plinchin' his gal's money—skimmin' till he's got the devas an' talkin' 'tomy ro!" bout bein' a gentleman an' the son uv a gentleman. "W'y he ain't got no more decency than a pig? When he can't get hisself a longer time 'long in the will-trou, and when your gentleman father's had a skinf' hell snore by the hour?"

"'Tings he ain't as good as he might be. But there's wuss about, an—" he'll always say."

If you like to put up wiy 'im, Ira, do so. Tain't no concern of mine if it is," he added, moodily.

"I can't see 'im to the workus, Joe."

"But yer can see 'me to the devil!" he snapped sharply; and an ugly look played out of his eyes.

They passed under the railway bridge which spans the lower end of Queen Victoria street and reached the point where they usually parted. The girl stopped, and the man went on.

"Aint yer going to sell out, Joe?" she queried, timidly, as he turned in the direction of her river.

"Not for it!"

The tone and the manner puzzled her more than the words.

For the moment they stood confronting each other, the face of the man working convulsively, and the girl's features contorted with pain.

Blackfriars Bridge was crossed in silence. Turning into Stamford street she whispered hoarsely:

"I'm sorry for yer Joe; but if it was hard on you it's rough on me. Anythin' as you ar'd me to do, Joe—an' that as I c'd do o' meself like it—do at once, without any why or wherefore."

"I can't do that, lad. I know yer think I orter; but I can't Joe—I can't do it."

"A pretty fool you made o' me now, ain't you? I give up boozin' an' cuttin' times when I took up wiy you, 'Liza; but you'd see me at blues suittin' an' drinkin' an' havin' a good time, wiy a phonograph, wot lives on ya, an' perverts yer havin' a man as as'd be good to yer."

"It'd break my heart, Joe, ter 'ave 'im die in the works."

"Yer thinks a bloom'in' sight more uv a wrong un than yer does uv right un," said the man savagely.

She gave him a look which must have convinced him of his error; but blinded by passion he refused to see.

"Well," he snarled, "one o' us 'as gotter scot—him or me. There ain't room fer two."

The girl made no reply, and they went on.

But silence was too oppressive and stifling. Near Waterloo station the man broke his silence:

"How much yer takin', 'Liza?"

The question was abrupt, but the tone was friendly. It indicated a change of feeling.

"Sevin' an' three."

He extended his hand. She put the money into it without a word.

"Meet me at the Gardiner in the mornin', 'Liza, and I'll stow the baskit for yer," said he, returning her nine pence.

It was a curious transaction, but the explanation was probably to be found in the despairing utterance of the woman.

"He's ad 'em awful bad agen, Joe."

Late night it had been that dreadful—

She stopped warned by the cloud that was sweeping over her companion's brow.

The man's countenance had suddenly darkened, sparks from the nether fires danced in his eyes, the old hard, vindictive look had returned.

"Anythin' you say die, I wish he wur dead!" he muttered fiercely.

"Oh, Joe! Joe, if you love me, dun't say them words!" entreated the girl.

"I say 'em cos I loves yer; cos it's on 'em 'twot's keepin' yer frum a man as wants ter make a 'appy wuman. I say 'em cos I loves you, 'Liza."

"'Yain't a had sort, Joe," said the girl, turning her swimming eyes full on him; "but yer a bit down on the ole man."

He gave the barrow an unnecessarily vigorous shove.

"I'm goin' inter the 'Cut," 'Liza, ter finish No. 10, an' dun so dusky!"

After the next thirty yards they walked on in silence, the girl watching the man furtively, the man pushing the harrow languidly, and staring strenuously at her.

Her heart on wot I tolle yer?" he said presently, as the girl stepped off the pavement to avoid collision with a parrot boy.

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## A TEACHER'S STORY.

### THE HEALTH OF THOSE IN THE PROFESSION FREQUENTLY UNDERRUNED.

Thos. W. Crofer, Late Principal of the Albion High School, Gives Some Valuable Advice to His Former Co-laborers in the Sondetary Teaching Profession.

## HEART PAIN.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart Defies the Most Intense Pains—No Matter How Long Standing the Trouble, and Masters Disease in Half an Hour, and in the Case of John Crow, Five Bottles Cured Heart Disease of Ten Years Standing—Here's His Testimony Unsolicited:

John Crow, son of Mr. George Crow, farmer, near the village of Tara, Ontario, writes: "I was alarmingly afflicted with palpitation and distress of the heart for nearly ten years. I doctored with the best physicians and tried numerous remedies with very little benefit. In our local papers I noticed Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, and I determined to give it a trial. Inside of half an hour I had relief. I have taken about five bottles, and feel to-day that I am as well as ever I was. I am completely cured."

## THE CHINESE BRAIN.

The average weight of the brain of the despised Chinaman is larger than that of any other race on the globe, except the Scotch.

## ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

But This Time it Was a God-Send to Mr. John Elliott, of Philadelphia, 2446 Marshall St., Philadelphia. Dodged Shot and Shell in the Interest of His Country. Only to Be Attacked by That Insidious Disease, Catarrh—But Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Cured and Permanently, too—This is What He Says:

"By a mere accident I came across Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. I was a great sufferer from that dread malady—catarrh. To-day it gives me no trouble, pleasure to the system for suffering humanity's sake that this wonderful remedy effected a speedy and permanent cure in my case, and I have been so thankful for it that I am willing to spend the remainder of my days in spreading the good news to my fellow sufferers."

## DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional treatment. This is caused by an inflammation of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when the inflammation is removed you can talk out, and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of deafness caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surface.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness caused by catarrh that can be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for catalogues, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

©See also by Druggists, O.

The Duke of Fife is credited with a private income of \$40000 a year.

## WONDERFUL.

Pills Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching: Burning Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema, barbers' itch, and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents.

## Scott's Emulsion.

Will Cure a Stubborn Cough when ordinary specifics fail. It restores strength to the weakened organs and gives the system the force needed to throw off the disease.

soc. and \$1.00 at all druggists.

## DON'T FORGET

That to remove corns, warts, bunions in a few days, all that is required is to apply the old and well-tested corn cure—Putnam's Corn Extractor. Sure, safe, painless. Putnam's Corn Extractor makes no sore spots hard to heal, note quickly and painlessly on hard and soft corns.

Sir Alexander Milne, who is 90, and who entered the navy eighty years ago, is the oldest admiral, and the one who has served the longest.

## LIKE MY WIFE TO YOU

## "SALADA"

Copyright 1900

Local Products Only All Groceries

Black and Mixed Tea, etc., etc.

Send all 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c per lb.

*Salada*

Established 1890

A long, daily-supplied, well-established, well-known, and reliable house.

Salada Salads in Lowest Possible Cost.

Graduates always successful. Write for catalogue.

W. H. ELLIOTT, Principal.

Young men and women—35c

now in attendance at

*Brantford College*

TORONTO—Gerrard and Yonge Sts.

Latest and best course of Business Training.

Most thorough and complete facilities for Shorthand and Typewriting are found in this College. Students assisted to positions. See particular.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

Do not longer put off inquir-

ing thoroughly into the details of the Band over Circular or Gang. They are many and great, and mean a great deal to those who are interested in Circular or Gang.

We build the New "Alice" Band and everything needed in a modern saw mill.

Write us to-day.

WATEROUS, Brantford, Can.

## SMUGGLER

GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO., LTD.

Fully Paid-up Shares, only 25c. each, in Blocks of not less than one hundred shares.

This is a developed claim, with shaft 150 feet deep, and all in paving ore, mill tests showing magnificent results. Report of Minister of Mines very favorable. Send to Geo. E. Macdonald, 107, 20 Victoria Street, Toronto, for Prospectus.

The New Ingredient  
Reaches Chronic Diseases

Truths Told by  
Willing Tongues  
of Wonders Worked  
by Kootenay

"Pure Blood is the  
Source of all Vital Energy"

## Spinal Disease and Hemorrhage of the Kidneys Cured.

Carried from His Chair to His Bed for Eighteen Months.

Montreal, August 12, 1896.

Mr. F. A. Gendron, lumber measurer, well known in this city and at Hull, and who has suffered for the last two years from a painful malady reputed to be incurable, has recovered in a marvellous manner during the past month. Many celebrated physicians who examined her to be Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and after a long course of treatment she was discharged from the hospital as incurable and informed that she had only a few years to live. While making arrangements for sending her to England I was persuaded to give her the Kootenay Cure. After taking the determined to try once more and began to medicine, she began to improve and has since continued to do so.

At the early speaking, old things have passed

away and new things have become new. I

that she is cured, and that Kootenay has

can go anywhere, enabled.

My nerves are now strong as ever they were in my life and

now has a good appetite, sleeps well, has a no change in the atmosphere has any effect

good color and her kidneys are working on me as well as ever.

I cannot thank you enough,

for writing this so that some of your

readable conditions last winter could realize my dream.

But read it and eat relief.

You can refer to any doctor who has

to-day that she is the same person, such a remarkable change has taken place.

With you continued success with your won-

derful medicine, I remain,

Yours gratefully,

Thomas H. Ross,

Porter, Queen's Hotel.

## RHEUMATISM.

Ottawa, August 7th, 1896.

I cannot find words to express my grati-

tude for the services Kootenay Cure has

done me. I had been treated by the best

physicians in Ottawa for Rheumatism, but

they told me that my case was so compi-

cated, my trouble having originated from

Le Grippe, that any relief they could give

would only be temporary. Just at this

time I heard of Kootenay Cure. I had

very little hope of relief at first, the Rheu-

We Still Lead  
in the

## TOILET .. SOAP

Trade

Another large consignment  
just to hand.

Prices lower and quality better  
than ever! We go through a surprising quantity of soap during the year. New lines added this week: Scotch Hather, (3 cakes in a box.) Witch Hazel, " Lavender & Buttermilk, " Cornmeal & Cucumber, " Old Brown Windsor lower than ever; White Castile & Cocoanut in twin bars.

**W. W. BOLE.**

**The Moose Jaw Times.**

**FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.**

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Furs at cost. T. W. Robinson.

Premier Laurier left Regina last week for Ottawa.

Mr Ernest Moorhouse returned from the east yesterday.

Read J. A. Hesley & Co.'s announcement in another column.

75% to 100% saved on boots, odd lines, at Robinson's. Also felts.

We want more room. Get a bargain of winter goods at T. W. Robinson's.

Mr. Robt Riddell left on Monday evening on an extended business trip to Ottawa and other eastern cities.

Mr. Adam Carle left Saturday morning on a visit to Saskatoon and Dundurn. He expects to visit Prince Albert before returning.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian congregation, announced for this evening, has been postponed until Monday evening next, March 1st.

Considerable interest is being taken in the Patrons' social, to be held in the town hall next Friday. A pleasant evening is in store for those who attend.

Levi Thompson, of Wolseley, and A. D. Cameron, of Brandon, have been appointed commissioners to investigate the charges against government officials at Moosomin.

The Stockgrowers' Association of Medicine Hat has sent a memorial to the Minister of Agriculture regarding the establishment of a cold storage depot at Medicine Hat.

Mr. Andrew McKown, one of Moose Jaw's prosperous farmers, left on Monday for a month's visit to friends at Riverbank, Ont. He will return home in time for seeding.

In the civil case of Davis vs. Scott, which was adjourned to Moosomin, judgment on a minor point was given in favor of the defendant, and the case is now ready for trial. Mr. Scott was also awarded the costs.

The Calgary Herald states that R. L. Alexander, immigration agent of that place, and formerly of Moose Jaw, has received notice from the Interior Department that his services will not be required after 1st March.

The old timers' banquet at the Aberdeen to night promises to be one of the most successful events of that nature ever given in Moose Jaw. Mr. D. D. McLeod, the proprietor, has prepared an elaborate bill of fare which is calculated to suit the most fastidious.

The Moose Jaw Agricultural Society are calling for tenders for the supplying of from 200 to 500 bushels of grain for the use of the half-breed settlers. An amount having been donated is cash for their relief, the Society thought it advisable to purchase the seed while prices are low.

The meeting of Parliament is off till the 25th of next month. A postponement of two weeks was arranged. The matter was discussed in the Council and the opinion was general that as the estimates and reports in the Public Works and Marine and Fisheries were seriously delayed by reason of the fire, the Ministers presiding over these two departments cannot be ready for the 11th of March.

It will be remembered that on Saturday, at Grenfell, Mr. Norman McLeod, a brother to Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Cameron, was shot by El. Mock, while at the C.P.R. depot. The bullet entered the lower part of his back, but the doctors were unable to locate it and the wound was allowed to heal. Recently the bullet began to trouble him and this week he was taken to the general hospital, Toronto, for treatment, where an X-ray photograph will be taken and an effort made to extract the bullet.

New goods arriving daily. T. W. R. A. P. Jeffrey, Winnipeg, was here on Wednesday.

Mr. H. Ferguson returned from his trip through Manitoba on Friday morning last.

Mr. Vibert, of Montreal, was here on Saturday, representing Mark Fisher Son & Co., wholesale clothiers of that city.

Farmers! Look out for J. A. Healey & Co.'s adv't next week. Special announcement which will be of interest to you all.

Messrs. Hardie and Irwin have been exhibiting the wonderful invention, the X rays, in the Aberdeen House for several days this week.

Yesterday the mayor of Ottawa was to have luncheon to five hundred ladies at the Russell house, the only gentleman present being himself.

Mr. Douglass, grain buyer for the Ogilvie Milling Co., returned to Griswold some days ago, and the company's elevator at this place has been closed for the season.

An important conference between Canadian and United States railway interests with reference to passenger rates to the British Columbia gold fields was held in Montreal this week.

The Regina Presbytery convenes at this place on Wednesday next week, and during that day Moose Jaw will be honored with the presence of some of the leading ministers in the Territories. An open meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church that evening, when several addresses will be delivered by the visitors.

A Dominion Government official left Ottawa on Monday for Halifax, to meet a party of 140 Galicians en route to the Edmonton district. Sir Donald Smith wired to take particular care of them as the United States authorities were on their track, but they chose Canada in preference to Uncle Sam's domain.

Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, says no part of Canada is making more substantial progress than Manitoba. It would be a queer spectacle if it were otherwise. This is a comparatively new country, with great undeveloped wealth. With greater freedom to the farmer the western country would make faster progress.

A bill prohibiting the retailing of liquor in Nova Scotia has been introduced in the legislature, and is said to stand a good chance of becoming law.

It does not attempt to prohibit manufacturing, or the wholesale business, as such has been adjudged beyond local legislature, but it restricts the quantities which may be sold by wholesale dealers.

The paper was late. The first part of an obituary had been dumped in the form and the next handful of type described a recent fire. It read like this in the newspaper: "The pallbearers lowered the body into the grave and it was consigned to the roasting flames. There was few, if any, regrets for the old wed had been an eyesore to the town for years. The loss was fully covered by insurance."

Following the practice of past years and in order that the farmers may be enabled to change their seed, the Canadian Pacific Railway will, between 1st of March and 10th of May next, transport at one-half tariff rates Nos. 1 and 2 Red Fife wheat, Nos. 1 and 2 white oats, and two and six rowed barley, between stations on the main line from Whitewater to Miford inclusive, and branch lines in Manitoba and the Territories.

The mission of the Indian chief Little Bear to Ottawa proved entirely successful, and he returns in a much happier mood, having assurance that the Cree will be given the same privileges as other North West Indians. Rev. Jno McDougall, of Morley, who acted as interpreter, accompanies him.

Last Sabbath evening the Presbyterian and Methodist pastors exchanged pulpits, but owing to Rev. Mr. Cameron being afflicted with a severe cold, he was unable to fulfil his engagement, and his place was taken by Mr. Janeon of Estevan, who also officiated in the Presbyterian church at the morning service.

The St. Boniface election on Saturday for the Provincial House, resulted in a victory for the Conservative candidate by a majority of 180. The total vote polled was 596. The friends of the Government candidate scarcely hoped to win under the circumstances, but went into the fight with a determination to demonstrate that even among

Archbishop Langevin's own parishioners there were a large number who were satisfied with the school settle-

ment. In this they were partly successful, having secured 208 votes to their opponents' 388.

The season of Lent will be observed in St. John's church on the first day (Ash Wednesday, March 3rd) with Holy Communion at 7:30 a.m., morning prayer and Litany at 10:30 Lenten mission service and sermon at 7:30. On Fridays, evening prayer at 7:30, Saturdays, morning prayer at 7:30, and evening prayer at 7:30. On the first Sunday in Lent, Holy Communion at 8:30 and again at 11 after Matins; school and catechism at 2:30; Evening song and sermon at 7, and conference for confirmation candidates and would-be communicants at 8 o'clock.

The following are the scores made up to the present in the different rink competitions:

MILESTONE TROPHY.

Hitchcock 9 Bunnell 12  
Milestone 15 Lang 10

Gordon 14 Macdonald 6  
Gass 20 Anable 3

ROSS TROPHY.

Milestone 11 Gordon 8  
Baker 7 Bunnell 13

CURLING.

This has been a busy week on the local rinks, there being three competitions mentioned in our last issue in progress. In the point competition, Mr. Jno. Waddell won in the "A" class with a score of 33 out of possible 72 points; and in the "B" class Mr. El. Hunt as yet stands at the top with a score of 19 out of the possible. Several others have yet to play in this class.

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MILESTONE TROPHY.

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Milestone 15 Lang 10

Gordon 14 Macdonald 6  
Gass 20 Anable 3

ROSS TROPHY.

Milestone 11 Gordon 8  
Baker 7 Bunnell 13

NORTH-WEST ORANGEMEN.

A very successful and interesting two-day session of the provincial Grand Orange Lodge of the Territories closed at Regina on Friday night of last week. The reports of the several officers show that the lodge is in a very satisfactory condition, financially and otherwise. There were over thirty officers and members in attendance and a very profitable time was spent in dealing with the business coming before the body.

The following is a list of the officers of the grand lodge for the ensuing year:—Grand Master, J. Armstrong, Medicine Hat; Past G. M. W. J. Kershaw, Prince Albert; Vice-Chairman, G. M. Barnes, Brandon; Junior D. G. M. W. E. Fisher, Moose Jaw; G. Chapman, W. H. Evans, Lethbridge; G. Secretary, D. Ferguson, Wolseley; G. Treasurer, T. Fleming, Wolseley; G. Lecturer, T. Vance, Moose Jaw; G. D. of C. E. H. Cooke, Moose Jaw; Deputy G. Secretary, D. McEwan, Medicine Hat; Deputy G. Chapman, J. Dolbin, Regina. The different parts of the Territories were well represented, members being present from Fort Saskatchewan, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Prince Albert, Wolseley and intermediate points.

Medicine Hat Times: The Medicine Hat Coal and Railway company is applying for an extension of time to build the railway. We are able to state on the best authority that at last there is every prospect of the coal mine here being put in operation in the early spring, and the portion of railway between the mine and the town of Medicine Hat will at once be built, either as a steam or an electric road.

The property is now under offer to a large English syndicate, and should they decide not to take hold, the stock will be at once placed on the market and the matter pushed to completion.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Ladies' ulsters at half value. T. W. R. Grand opening at J. A. Healey & Co.'s next week. Look out for hand bills.

McKinley has a cold. The open offices all about him probably account for it.

Mr. Arthur Trent returned from a visit to his parents at St. John's, Ont., on Tuesday. He left again on Wednesday morning for his ranch at Maple Creek.

Mr. Wm McBeth, of St. John's, Ont., arrived from the east on Tuesday and will fill the position in T. W. Robinson son's, made vacant by the resignation of J. A. Healey.

Ranchers around Maple Creek, Assin, are working up the Creamery question and it is likely they will have a Government creamery in operation in the spring.

The Guild of St. John's church and ladies of the congregation will give a parlor social at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Emerson, High street, on Tuesday evening next, March 2nd. Admission 25 cents. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund.

The three boys who were up before Judge Richardson last week for stealing, were let off on suspended sentence. They returned home on Saturday afternoon in company with their parents.

The Guild of St. John's church and ladies of the congregation will give a parlor social at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Emerson, High street, on Tuesday evening next, March 2nd. Admission 25 cents. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund.

The new bill restricting immigration to the United States has been passed by the Senate and now only requires the signature of the President to become law. It includes the Corliss amendment, which will prevent Canadians on the border from finding employment in the States.

Mr. Phil. Daresh, who is en route to Rostock, stopped off here a few days this week as the guest of Mrs. McLeod, of the Aberdeen, they having known each other in their childhood days.

Parliament not meeting until the 25th of March, will probably give the Supreme Court ample time to deliver judgment in the West Assiniboin and the Medicine Hat-Rat Portage combination. There were three teams competing and some handsome scores were made.

On Thursday Medicine Hat defeated Calgary, score 14 to 10. On Friday Calgary defeated Regina, score 10 to 2; and on Saturday Medicine Hat defeated Regina 12 to 2. This gives Medicine Hat the championship of the Territories.

The first match in the junior competition, C.P.R. vs. the town, for President Leary's silver cup, took place at the rink on Tuesday evening and was closely contested. The town won by a score of 3 to 1, and are naturally very jubilant over their success. Both sides are confident of winning the cup, and some hard playing may be looked for in the next two matches.

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